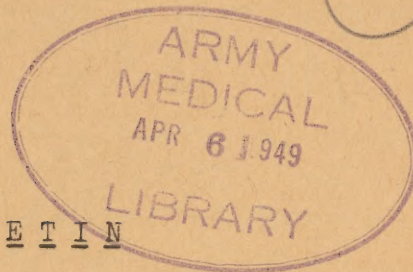


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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section



WEEKLY BULLETIN

No. 116

For Period

14 - 20 March
1949

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SECTION I

GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

21 - 26 February 1949

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
Feb. 21	Kai-hatsu No. 142	Re: Amendment of notification on budget of disbursement	All Prefectural governors	Chief, Accounts Section
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Feb. 21	I-hatsu No. 150	Re: Advertisements	All directors, national hospitals & sanatoria	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
Feb. 21	I-hatsu No. 154	Re: Wearing white robe by nurses.	"	"
Feb. 21	I-hatsu No. 152	Re: Exchange of the memorandum concerning the medical means under the jurisdiction of Ministries of Transporta- tion and Communications.	All prefectural governors.	"
Feb. 23	I-hatsu No. 156	Re: Organization of the health department	"	Directors Four bureaus concerned with health
Feb. 25	I-hatsu No. 164	Re: Investigations into hours of overtime duties.	All directors, branch offices of Medical Affairs Bureau, national hospitals & national Sanatoria.	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Feb. 22	Ei-hatsu No. 184	Re: Investigation into demands of textile products for administration of the national parks.	All prefectural governors	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
Feb. 22	Ei-hatsu No. 185	Re: Answers to questions on the enforcement regulations of the Food Sanitation Law.	"	"
Feb. 23	Ei-hatsu No. 188	Re: Report of conditions on dis- bursement of expenses on appointment of the food sanitation inspectors.	"	"

Public Sanitation Bureau

Feb. 25	Ei-hatsu No. 194	Re: Allocation of the budget pursuant to enforcement of the Eugenic Protection Law for the fiscal year 1948-49.	All prefectural governors	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
Feb. 25	Ei-hatsu No. 195	Re: Execution of construction works in the specific area of the National Sea-Park	Governor, Okayama Prefecture	"

Disease Prevention Bureau

Feb. 22	Yo-hatsu No. 171	Re: Results (to be monthly reported) on duties of bacteriological examinations.	All prefectural governors	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau
Feb. 24	Yo-hatsu No. 179	Re: Form of report on results of administration of preventive inoculation.	"	"
Feb. 25	Yo-hatsu No. 181	Re: Construction of the isolation wards damaged by flood caused by the "Ione" typhoon in the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors, Iwate & Miyagi Prefectures	"

Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

Feb. 21	Yaku-hatsu No. 289	Re: Allotment of rubber foot-gear of health supply branch by prefecture for the second and third quarters in the fiscal year 1948-49.	All prefectural governors	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau
Feb. 23	Yaku-hatsu No. 304	Re: Enforcement of the new regulations on control of manufacturing biological preparations.	"	"
Feb. 24	Yaku-hatsu No. 314	Re: Investigation into the actual situations of the drug-manufacturing enterprises.	"	"
Feb. 26	Yaku-hatsu No. 321	Re: Dealing with registration of the manufactories of both items of the absorbent cotton and the home sanitation cotton.	"	"
Feb. 21	Yaku-hatsu No. 112	Re: Examination for managers of enterprises by the agricultural co-operative association (nogyo-kyodo-kumiai).	"	"

Social Affairs Bureau

Feb. 21	Sha-hatsu No. 304	Re: Presentation of LARA relief commodity.	Governors, Akita and another prefectures.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Feb. 22	Sha-hatsu No. 308	Re: Approval on the regulations for establishment of Uji-ryo.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"
Feb. 24	Sha-hatsu No. 311	Re: Allotment of coke for operation of the work providing agencies.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"

Social Affairs Bureau

Feb. 24	Sha-hatsu No. 312	Re: Allotment of timber for operation of the work providing agencies.	Governors, Hiroshima & six other prefectures.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Feb. 24	Sha-hatsu No. 313	Re: Establishment of the accom- modation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons, and national grant-in-aid therefor.	Governor, Fukuoka Prefecture.	"
Feb. 24	Sha-hatsu No. 315	Re: Dealing with affairs in connection with Articles 32 and 33 of the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Nara Pref.	"
Feb. 25	Sha-hatsu No. 321	Re: Special Allocation of IARA relief commodity (clothings)	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
Feb. 25	Sha-hatsu No. 323	Re: Execution of guidance and inspection of business affairs concerned with the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Wakayama Prefecture	"
Feb. 26	Sha-hatsu No. 326	Re: Execution of the standard amount of living aid under the ninth amendment.	Governor, Fukui Pref.	"
Feb. 26	Sha-hatsu No. 330	Re: Licensing of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
Feb. 26	Sha-hatsu No. 331	Re: Application of the Daily Life Security Law to those who are needy in-patients of national hospitals or sanatoria.	"	"
Feb. 21	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 44	Re: Amendment of the regula- tions for allotment of plate glass for constru- ction.	All prefectural governors.	"
Feb. 22	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 45	Re: Hospital charge in medical fees on the demobilized patients, etc., to be borne under the Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
Feb. 23	Sha-otsu hatsu No. 46	Re: Request for investigation into the social work agencies pursuant to delivery of the certificate for discount of fare of the protected.	"	"
Feb. 23	Sha-otsu hatsu No. 47	Re: The by-laws and the regula- tions concerning social work.	"	"
Feb. 26	Sha-otsu hatsu No. 48	Re: Request for forwarding the statement of budget of annual revenue and annual expenditure connecting with Civil Welfare Dept.	"	"

Social Affairs Bureau

Feb. 26	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 49	Re: Allocation of the budget of national grant-in-aid for expenses necessary for equipments of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons and the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law for the fiscal year 1948-49.	All Prefectural Governors	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Feb. 26	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 50	Re: Change of allotted quantity of clothings for winter for the persons requiring relief.	"	"
Feb. 26	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 51	Re: Allocation of commodities contributed by the American Red Cross Society.	"	"

Children's Bureau

Feb. 22	Ji-hatsu No. 152	Re: Allotment of sporting goods and soft balls.	Governor, Ishikawa Prefecture	Director, Children's Bureau
Feb. 23	Ji-hatsu No. 128	Re: Dealing with business on financial affairs of the child welfare agencies.	All Prefectural Governors	"
Feb. 23	Ji-hatsu No. 153	Re: Informal application on appointment of the principal of a home for juvenile training and education.	Governor Chiba Pref.	"
Feb. 23	Ji-hatsu No. 155	Re: Prevention of a fire of any child welfare agency	All Prefectural Governors.	"
Feb. 23	Ji-hatsu No. 155-2	Re: A case of a fire of the Seibo-no-Kishi-en.	Governor, Nagasaki Pref.	"
Feb. 23	Hatsu-ji No. 14	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on appointment of the full-time personnel of local government to engage in child welfare for the fiscal year 1948-49.	All Prefectural Governors	Director, Children's Bureau; Chief, Accounts Section
Feb. 24	Ji-hatsu No. 158	Re: Approval on change of location of the child welfare center.	Governor, Nagano Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau
Feb. 25	Ji-hatsu No. 160	Re: Notice on the council of chiefs of Children's Sections of prefectural governments.	All Prefectural Governors	"
Feb. 25	Hatsu-ji No. 11	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on equipments of the child welfare agency for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors Tokyo & 7 other prefs.	"
Feb. 26	Ji-hatsu No. 162	Re: All-Japan mass concours of babies and commendation of model cities, wards, towns or villages on nursing infants.	All Prefectural Governors	"

Insurance Bureau

Feb. 25	Ho-hatsu No. 20	Re: New establishment of National Health Insurance Section in each prefectural government.	All Prefectural Director Governors Insurance Bureau
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Repatriation Relief Agency

Feb. 22	Engo No. 149	Re: Forwarding the roster of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	Governors, Tokyo Metro- polis & 9 other prefs. Director, Repatriati Relief Bureau
Feb. 24	Engo No. 155	Re: Answer to inquiry on assignment of business affairs pursuant to enforcement of the Specific Unre- patriated Personnel's Allowance Law.	Governor Ishikawa Pref. "
Feb. 24	Engo No. 156	Re: Treatment of the repatriates	Governor, Aomori Pref. "
Feb. 25	Engo No. 160	Re: Funds for advance of expenses necessary for enforcement of the Specific Unrepatriated Personnel's Allowance Law.	All Prefec- tural Governors " "
Feb. 25	Engo No. 162	Re: Partial amendment of form con- necting with accidents under the Specific Unrepatriated Personnel's Allowance Law.	" "
Feb. 25	En-shi No. 163	Re: Notice on the national industry exhibition.	Governors of all prefectures except Kyoto "
Feb. 21	Ichi-fuku No. 2698	Re: Amendment of the outline on handling allowance in case of an accident of the undemobilized.	All director, Director, Civil Welfare Demobili- zation Bureau Depts., pre- fectural governments.
Feb. 25	Ichi-fuku No. 2705	Re: Dealing with the bodies sent back from the Philippine Islands.	All chief, Service Section, prefectural governments. "

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Venereal Disease Control

Inspection trips to the various prefectures reveal that contact tracing is not being carried out in many places. If the venereal disease control program is to be effective, the contacts of infected patients must be investigated. Although the usual excuses of lack of public health nurses, transportation or money are offered, the following minimum procedures can be followed in every health center:

1. The examination of the marital partner if the patient is married;
2. The examination of the sex partner if other than a prostitute;
3. The examination of children born to syphilitic mothers;
4. The examination of all other members of the family in the case of juvenile vaginitis or congenital syphilis.

Priority should be given to tracing the contacts of patients who have primary and secondary syphilis since it is these contacts who are likely to have syphilis in an infectious stage.

Although home visits by the public health nurse for the purpose of investigating contacts should form the backbone of contact tracing, oftentimes in cases where the contact is not a prostitute, the patient may be persuaded to cooperate in this procedure by asking the contact to visit the health center venereal disease clinic or a private physician for an examination.

In all cases care and time must be taken to make sure that the patient understands that the purpose of contact tracing is not to reprimand or punish anyone in any way, but rather to locate other infected persons to protect them against further ravages of the disease and to prevent them from spreading the disease to others.

In health centers which are staffed by an adequate number of public health nurses, contact tracing should not be limited to contacts of clinic patients but should include contacts who are reported by other clinics, hospitals and private physicians in accordance with provision of the Venereal Disease Prevention Law (Reference Weekly Bulletin No. 95, 1948).

All Military Government Public Health officers should impress upon the prefectural public health officials the necessity of contact tracing.

Head Lice in Children

Numerous reports from various sources indicate that a rather high percentage of school children, particularly the girls, are infested with head lice. This ranges from 6 percent to as high as 30% in some instances. It is well to remember that: (1) head lice are as important in the spread of typhus fever as are body lice, (2) if the child is infested, the child's family is infested in the majority of instances (3) if the louse population is permitted to build up, danger of a sudden outbreak of typhus may be anticipated.

The Ministry of Welfare and the Ministry of Education plan to launch a program in an attempt to combat this condition in the schools. This program is to be divided into two parts:- (1) elementary school children in the six major cities (Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Kobe, Yokohama, Kyoto) (2) elementary school children in the remainder of the country. The program is to be initiated on or as near 1 April as possible. It is suggested that the Public Health Nurses of the Health Centers take a leading role in this program in cooperation with the school teachers and school nurses.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Veterinary Extension Education

Through the facilities of the Institute of Public Health an opportunity is now offered to disseminate pertinent technical information in Japanese by means of extension bulletins. Although the recipients of these bulletins are limited to present and past students of the Institute classes, it is hoped that the prefectures will re-copy and distribute to all their Public Health Veterinarians. The initial issue, which has been mailed, is entitled "Sanitation on Small Dairy Farms".

Dairy Farm Inspections

Recent limited surveys concerning dairy farm sanitation indicate the need for increased attention and supervision over this phase of the milk sanitation program. The frequency of inspections appear to be too irregular and the results and improvements attained below minimum expectations, especially when compared with the progress noticeable in milk plants. Also, the inspection and improvement of rural milk collecting stations need immediate stimulation before the advent of warm weather.

Bovine Brucellosis Survey

A preliminary sampling survey was conducted by the Animal Hygiene Section during the period August - October 1948 in eight prefectures in order to gain some idea of the incidence of Bovine Brucellosis (Bang's Disease). The prefectures were Hokkaido, Tokyo, Chiba, Ishikawa, Shizuoka, Mie, Hiroshima and Saga. A total number of 4755 head were tested including both dairy and work cattle. The rapid agglutination and the complement-fixation methods were both employed, but not comparatively. The number of positive reactions were 37 (0.67%); suspects were 43 (0.90%) and negatives were 4680 (98.43%). The result of this work has been the stimulation of a more complete, fact-finding survey planned for the present year (1949), for use as a basis in formulating a Bang's Disease Control program.

Japanese Veterinary Medical Association

Announcement has been made through Japanese channels of the forthcoming annual "General Meeting" of the Association scheduled for Tuesday, 29 March 1949 at 13:30 at the University of Tokyo. Representation from every prefecture is urged.

Animal Diseases:

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 11 March - 18 March:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Tokyo	Swine-cholera	6

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Demonstration Schools of Nursing

The Model Demonstration School of Nursing at the Red Cross Hospital in Tokyo is holding graduation exercises for 99 students on 24 March. Entrance examinations have been completed for the new class. The census of nursing students in the School now totals 473, the largest total enrollment to date.

The outpatient department continues its progressive improvement and is currently averaging 800 patients daily.

Successful application for entrance into the First National Hospital School of Nursing total 50 out of 152 who took the test, represented entirely by high school graduates. Fifteen prefectures have representation in this class. Hospital improvements are progressing favorably with a central dining room for nurses and doctors having been completed and a new work hour schedule for nurses having been adopted.

Publications

The Health Center Guidebook for Nurses and the second half of the publication on communicable diseases will be ready for distribution before 31 March.

Class "A" Schools of Nursing

The procedure for application and inspection by the Regional Committee for Grading to determine those schools of nursing that can be graded Class "A" has resulted in some confusion among the nursing schools. Although the Ministry of Welfare has designated 24 schools of nursing as attaining a Class "A" status, this does not prohibit any other school of nursing from applying for the necessary inspection and re-grading of Class "A" provided that the school being inspected passes all the necessary requirements. However, only the 24 schools designated by the Ministry of Welfare will receive financial support from the Ministry, and all other schools of nursing which attain Class "A" status must depend on prefectural and local support.

Many schools of nursing have felt that only those schools being given financial support by the Ministry of Welfare were permitted to attain a Class "A" rating. This is an erroneous assumption, and it is suggested that Military Government, Public Health Nurses and Public Health Officers clarify this point if the matter is brought to their attention.

SECTION V

SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

During the period 6 - 12 March, 822 pieces of DDT dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to ten prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Dusters</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayers</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayers</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Akita		1	1	
Tokyo	15	2	1	
Niigata	100			
Osaka				50
Kyoto	200			
Wakayama		30	30	
Shimane		1	51	
Kagawa	50			100
Oita				100
Fukuoka		50	40	
TOTALS	365	84	123	250

Ministry of Welfare letter, Yaku Hatsu No. 180, dated 7 March 1949 informs all prefecture governors of the new prices for dusting and spraying equipment as revised by the Japanese Price Board. This revision brings prices into line with prices which were established on 1 December 1948 for similar equipment used for agricultural purposes. The new prices are listed below: (Unit - Yen)

<u>Manufacturer:</u>	<u>Shukutani</u>	<u>Hatsuda</u>	<u>Shibazaki</u>	<u>Maruyama</u>	<u>Ushida</u>
DDT Duster:					
Producer Price	290	350	350	300	
Retailer Price	335	404	404	404	
Knapsack Sprayers:					
Producer Price	1420	1420	1476	1476	1420
Retailer Price	1640	1640	1706	1706	1640
Semi-Auto. Sprayers:					
Producer Price	3022	2810	2910	2910	3022
Retailer Price	3491	3363	3363	3361	3491
Hand Sprayer:					
Producer Price, #1	810	610	500	500	-
#2	610	-	-	-	-
Retailer Price #1	936	705	578	578	-
#2	705	-	-	-	-
Engine Sprayer:					
Producer Price	30,736	29,600	-	29,600	-
Retailer Price	35,512	34,200	-	34,200	-

Different prices for the same item have been permitted to allow for differences in quality and other variations in the equipment. The sales tax is not included in these prices.

Pest Control

The distribution of Pyrethrum emulsion concentrate is expected to begin on approximately 1 April 1949. Each fifty gallon drum of concentrate, when properly diluted with water (30 parts), yields 1,500 gallons of finished emulsion.

Allocation plan is listed below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Drums (50 gals.)</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Drugs (50 gals.)</u>
Hokkaido	312	Shiga	45
Aomori	65	Kyoto	359
Iwate	46	Osaka	645
Miyagi	112	Hyogo	338
Akita	42	Nara	20
Yamagata	75	Wakayama	71
Fukushima	59	Tottori	29
Ibaraki	41	Shimane	38
Tochigi	66	Okayama	75
Gumma	86	Hiroshima	154
Saitama	200	Yamaguchi	195
Chiba	326	Tokushima	31
Tokyo	2,181	Kagawa	42
Kanagawa	445	Thime	96
Niigata	107	Kochi	35
Toyama	67	Fukuoka	366
Ishikawa	100	Saga	30
Fukui	21	Nagasaki	150
Yamanashi	25	Kumamoto	95
Nagano	95	Oita	81
Gifu	89	Miyazaki	59
Shizuoka	506	Kagoshima	71
Aichi	383	TOTAL--	8,686
Mie	112		

The following quantities of triple typhoid vaccine have been reassayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>Name of Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Kitasato Institute	662	39,450 cc.
	655	"
	656	"
	657	"
	658	"
	659	"
	667	"
	660	"
	665	"
	666	"
Chiba Pref. Laboratory	80	26,350
	80	1,250
	77	39,400
	72	4,450
	72	8,350
	72	2,500
	67	21,950
	54	10,750
	54	150
	54	600
Takeda-yakuhin Co. Ltd.	19	72,800
	48	73,300
	47	73,450
	45	72,650
	40	70,450
	39	68,450
	38	71,100
	37	69,800
Cont'd.		

<u>Name of Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot. No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Takeda-yakuhin Co., Ltd.	36	65,450 cc
	35	650
	35	17,000
	24	54,450
	23	77,450
	17	72,100
Sankyo Co., Ltd.	79	27,650
	79	2,000

SECTION VI

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Transportation

Sixty bicycles have been received by narcotic agents in various prefectures, and should aid materially in narcotic enforcement work. Ninety-two bicycles will be supplied the remaining narcotic agents in two additional allotments. The next assignment will be supplied before the end of March.

Narcotic Agents

Yakū Hatsu No. 369, dated 4 March 1949, requests prefectural governors to designate 22 additional narcotic enforcement officials to be given power of arrest. The greatest increase is four for Kanagawa, other prefectures concerned having the number increased by one, two or three.

Considerable difficulty has been encountered by the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, in increasing the number of narcotic agents since prefectures have been slow in recommending particular officials for the Ministry of Welfare to designate.

SECTION VII

WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments of relief supplies to LARA, numbers 139 through 143 have arrived in Yokohama and contained 195.39 tons. These shipments included the following relief items:

- a. 139th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Mount Mansfield on 2 March and contained 21.73 tons (food, 2.43 tons - clothing, 19.3 tons).
- b. 140th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Pioneer Tide on 3 March and contained 14.06 tons (clothing).
- c. 141st Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Java Mail on 5 March and contained 20.2 tons (food).
- d. 142nd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. City of Alma on 7 March and contained 113.08 tons (food, 112.18 tons - clothing .9 tons)
- e. 143rd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Ocean Mail on 10 March and contained 19.02 tons (food, 1.1 tons - clothing, 17.92 tons).

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 7,813.90 tons, consisting of the following items:

	<u>Tons</u>
Food	5,828.87
Clothing (including bedding and shoes)	1,568.86
Medical Supplies	85.72
Cotton (raw)	207.62
Miscellaneous (soaps, seeds, etc.)	122.83
TOTAL	<u>7,813.90</u>

Japanese Red Cross Society

Home Nursing:

The 11th Home Nursing Training Course was held at the National Headquarters (Tokyo) between the hours 0800 - 1600 each day for the period 1 through 11 March. Twelve nurses, one each from the following 12 Chapters, (prefectural) attended and successfully completed the course:

Hokkaido	Tokyo
Okayama	Osaka
Nara	Kocai
Kumamoto	Gifu
Kanagawa	Miyagi
Nagano	Tochigi

The first Home Nursing Instructors' Study Conference was held at the National Headquarters (Tokyo) for a 4 day period (11 - 15 March) and 57 authorized home nursing instructors from 37 Chapters (prefectural) attended. Three days were spent on demonstration of model home nursing teaching and the fourth and last day was given over to discussions on problems presented by the instructors.

Heifers for Relief Committee

Reference, Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin, No. 115 (for period 7 - 13 March 1949).

The distribution of the last shipment of Adult goats allocated to the Ministry of Welfare was published in the above reference Weekly Bulletin. The information covering the distribution of the goats only included 121 adult goats. The following table gives the distribution of 31 kids also included in the goat allocation to the Ministry of Welfare:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institution</u>	<u>Kids</u>
Tokyo	Kokusai Seibo Byoin	2
	Japan Christian Rural Service and Training Center	3
	Sendagi Christian Service Fellowship	2
	Tosei Gakuen	3
	Itsukaichi Hoikuen	2
	Seishin Ryoyoen	2
	Kurume Kinrohodo Gakuen	2
	Seijyo Nyujiin	2
	Saitama Gakuen	2
	Musashino Gakuen	1
Saitama	Yoshimi Gakuen	2
	Ichinomiya Gakuen	2
Chiba	Bukkyo Yogoin	2
Shizuoka	Udo Jyunanaya Hoikuen	2
	Yu-no-Ie	2
	TOTAL	<u>31</u>

Public Assistance Report - January

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following figures for the month of January. Figures for December 1948 and January 1948 are for the purpose of comparison.

	Jan 1949	Dec 1948	Jan 1948
Persons-Institutional	139,160	140,284	137,796
Persons-Non-Institutional	1,625,950	1,703,941	2,061,798
Totals	1,765,110	1,844,225	2,199,594
Assistance - Cash*	631,140,911	627,365,281	393,573,119
Assistance - Kind	14,836,592	20,226,497	14,329,113
Totals	¥ 645,977,503	¥ 647,591,778	¥ 407,902,232

* Before deductions for repayment.

Public Assistance Report by Prefecture

Prefecture	Persons		Relief Expenses	
	Institutional	Non-Institutional	In Kind	Cash*
Hokkaido	14,482	54,162	915,158	30,844,438
Aomori	1,592	26,734	11,540	10,817,554
Iwate	879	38,776	14,823	13,419,685
Miyagi	1,557	41,274	336,197	11,861,122
Akita	916	39,806	158,046	18,319,636
Yamagata	1,063	24,268	43,365	8,677,611
Fukushima	660	48,963	86,548	17,309,768
Ibaraki	1,192	35,220	217,181	8,382,740
Tochigi	916	21,912	1,246	7,570,586
Gumma	4,542	34,808	2,887	11,603,023
Saitama	1,404	40,847	70,000	14,489,547
Chiba	2,754	34,953	36,850	12,833,154
Tokyo	17,976	104,822	5,583	59,816,177
Kanagawa	5,059	40,310	-	21,085,352
Niigata	9,465	54,624	9,012	17,867,835
Toyama	1,101	26,984	-	10,572,308
Ishikawa	1,272	24,126	52,757	7,451,849
Fukui	608	18,979	3,420	6,068,023
Yamanashi	476	20,242	-	5,981,012
Nagano	3,042	40,064	132,195	16,656,961
Gifu	1,218	28,575	106,411	10,649,835
Shizuoka	5,081	42,940	1,469,992	14,323,306
Aichi	7,371	58,157	-	20,969,720
Mie	1,077	35,259	-	11,981,224
Shiga	581	24,531	-	6,821,646
Kyoto	3,426	44,526	7,239,261	19,317,138
Osaka	8,823	54,226	145,961	27,053,373
Hyogo	4,788	70,674	-	30,589,332
Nara	639	18,943	364	7,860,112
Wakayama	369	27,181	41,478	8,946,203
Tottori	1,223	16,179	1,465,262	5,578,410
Shimane	794	22,647	-	8,745,377
Okayama	4,062	39,869	57,383	16,422,041
Hiroshima	3,189	40,453	3,517	19,639,951
Yamaguchi	9,408	29,886	3,647	12,892,675
Tokushima	1,888	27,332	120,000	9,605,616
Kagawa	1,697	22,478	1,145,187	6,313,995
Thime	1,934	31,993	62,942	11,613,051
Kochi	605	20,757	-	7,325,312
Fukuoka	1,765	24,728	586,710	6,242,406
Saga	1,769	17,909	-	6,991,413
Nagasaki	1,441	31,453	153	11,269,074
Kumamoto	1,756	34,422	92,524	11,748,974
Oita	1,225	20,497	-	6,394,438
Miyazaki	1,192	24,855	22,992	6,951,645
Kagoshima	883	43,606	176,000	13,225,057
Total	139,160	1,625,950	14,836,592	631,099,705

* After deductions for repayment.

SECTION VIII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Insurance Medical Care Advisory Council

The Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has announced the appointment of members and establishment of the Social Insurance Medical Care Advisory Council, at the national level, in accordance with Article 43-5 of the Health Insurance Law and Cabinet Order of February 1948. Membership is appointed by the Minister of Welfare, based upon the recommendations of the organizations concerned, and is composed of representatives of the insurer, the insured, employers, the Medical Profession and public interest. The organization meeting of the national council was held at the Japan Medical Association headquarters in Tokyo. There are a total of 10 doctors on the council in various capacities.

At the organization meeting three sub-committees were established for consideration and study of the following: (a) the medical care fees, (b) the supervision and guidance of persons and establishments rendering medical care to members of social insurance, (c) the informational and educational programs for employers and insured persons on medical care.

In addition, the law provides for a local Social Insurance Medical Care Advisory Council in each prefecture the membership of which is appointed by the Governor comprising the same category of representatives as the National Council. It has been informally reported that many prefectures have organized these Councils, some currently functioning.

The primary purpose of these councils is to advise and cooperate with the Ministry of Welfare at the national level and with the prefectural governor at the local level on the appointment, dismissal, guidance, and supervision of the insurance doctors. The councils have the right, on their own initiative, to make investigations and studies concerning medical care and the social insurance programs. The prefectural councils will work in cooperation with the national council on matters of national scope and convey information as to local conditions.

SECTION IX

MEMORANDUM TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
95	3/21/49	Request by Ministry of Welfare for Permission to Publish Data of the November 1948 Nutrition Survey	No	MG 8th Army

Note: Approving Ministry of Welfare request as indicated in subject.

Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

1 Inclosure:

Weekly Report of Communicable Disease and Venereal Disease for the Week Ended 12 March 1949.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE IN JAPAN
FOR THE WEEK ENDED 12 MARCH 1949

During the eleventh week ended 12 March 1949 there were reported 13,099 cases of communicable disease compared with 18,078 cases in the preceding week. Reports were received from all prefectures this week, but last week there was no report from Nagasaki Prefecture. All of the totals for last week have been adjusted to include the late reports for Nagasaki Prefecture and corrections that were received in a few instances for other prefectures.

There were 8,351 tuberculosis cases reported this week compared with 8,564 cases in the preceding week. The current number of cases was approximately 20 percent higher than that (6,992) reported in the eleventh week of 1948 and 50 percent greater than the figure (5,583) for the same week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates as of 12 March 1949 were 544.4 and 470.7 respectively.

The number of measles cases increased still further this week. It was approximately 10 percent higher currently (3,821) than in the previous week (3,454). Current cases were approximately two and a half times the number (1,516) in the same week of last year but were 30 percent below the number (5,489) for the corresponding period of 1947. The number of cases increased in 22 prefectures, decreased in 22, and did not change in 1. Tokushima Prefecture had no cases in either week. The largest increases were 224 cases in Fukuoka Prefecture, 139 cases in Saga Prefecture, and from 66 to 80 cases each in Tokyo-to, Shimane, and Mie Prefectures. Prefectures having large decreases were Ibaraki (114), Nagasaki (85), and Kumamoto (58). Cases in seven prefectures (Fukuoka - 602, Tokyo-to - 390, Hokkaido - 266, Kyoto - 252, Shimane - 219, Saga - 217, and Mie - 205) accounted for 56 percent of the total number of cases. Five other prefectures, having from 106 to 134 cases each, accounted for an additional 16 percent of the total. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 249.1 and 134.5 respectively.

Whooping cough cases decreased 6 percent, from 1,434 last week to 1,349 currently. Current cases were more than twice those (653) in the same week of last year but were less than a fourth of the number (5,539) for the corresponding 1947 period. Twenty-eight prefectures had fewer cases this week than in the previous week, and 18 prefectures had more cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 87.9 and 85.2 respectively.

Pneumonia cases decreased this week for the first time this year. The number this week (3,866) was more than 10 percent below the figure (4,339) for the preceding week. Current cases were approximately 15 percent less than those (4,483) in the eleventh week of last year and about 35 percent less than the number (5,861) for the same period of 1947. The number of cases decreased from last week in 32 prefectures and increased in 14. Five Prefectures (Toyama, Mie, Kumamoto, Naganô and Gumma) had decreases of from 53 to 68 cases each, and cases in Yamanashi Prefecture increased by 66. The current and cumulative case rates were 252.0 and 226.3 respectively.

There were nearly 40 percent fewer cases of influenza reported this week (44) than there were in the preceding week (72). Current cases were also less than in the same week of last year (85) when they numbered nearly twice the present figure. The number of cases decreased from last week in 20 prefectures, increased in 5, and did not change in 3. In the remaining 18 prefectures there were no cases reported in either week. Only 12 prefectures reported that they had cases this week (from 1 to 11 each). The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 2.9 and 3.0 respectively.

The number of diphtheria cases this week (372) was only slightly higher than in the preceding week (363). There were 30 deaths currently compared with 33 last week. Current cases were 12 percent less than those (422) in the same week of 1948 and approximately half of the number (754) in the corresponding 1947 period. There were increases over last week in 24 prefectures, decreases in 15, and no change in 7. The current and cumulative case rates were 24.3 and 25.0 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 2.0 and 2.7.

Dysentery cases increased 15 percent, from 46 last week to 53 cases in the current week. Deaths numbered 11 this week compared with 14 previously. Current cases were slightly less than those (56) in the eleventh week of 1948 and approximately 35 percent below the number (80) in the same period of 1947. Twelve prefectures reported more cases this week than in the previous week, 11 had fewer, and in 3 the number did not change. The remaining 20 prefectures had no cases in either week. Current cases were distributed among 20 prefectures. Miyagi Prefecture and Tokyo-to had 19 and 9 cases respectively, and the other 18 prefectures had from 1 to 3 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.5 and 2.3 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.7.

There was a 20 percent increase in typhoid fever cases, from 56 last week to 67 currently. Deaths totalled 11 compared with 14 in the preceding week. Current cases were nearly 30 percent less than those (94) in the same week of last year and 60 percent below the corresponding 1947 figure (166). There were increases over last week of from 1 to 6 cases each in 16 prefectures, decreases of from 1 to 3 cases each in 11 prefectures, and in 5 prefectures the number did not change. The remaining 14 prefectures had no cases in either week. Cases this week were distributed among 26 prefectures; Tokyo-to reporting 18 cases and the other 25 prefectures from 1 to 6 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.4 and 6.0. The corresponding death rates were both 0.7.

The number of paratyphoid fever cases this week (23) was approximately the same as last week (24). The number of deaths (1) did not change. In the eleventh weeks of 1948 and 1947 cases numbered 31 and 35 respectively. Tokyo-to reported 10 cases this week; 11 additional prefectures had 1 or 2 cases each, and the remaining 34 prefectures reported that they had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.5 and 2.3 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

No cases of smallpox were reported this week. Last week there were 3 cases. There have been no deaths reported this year. There were also no cases in the same week of last year, but in the corresponding 1947 period there were 15. The cumulative case rate as of 12 March 1949 was less than 0.1.

There were no typhus fever cases this week whereas last week there were 3. No deaths have been reported for 2 weeks. Cases numbered 9 and 31 respectively in the same week of 1948 and 1947. The cumulative case and death rates as of 12 March 1949 were 0.3 and less than 0.1 respectively.

There were 28 cases of malaria this week compared with 22 in the preceding week. No deaths have been recorded for 6 weeks. The number of current cases was half that (56) in the eleventh week of 1948 and only 15 percent of the figure (192) for the same period of 1947. Sixteen prefectures reported from 1 to 4 cases each this week, and the remaining 30 prefectures had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.8 and 1.5 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

No Japanese "B" encephalitis cases were reported this week, and there were also no cases in either of the eleventh weeks of 1948 or 1947. Delayed reports have been received stating that during the week ended 29 January of this year one case occurred in Nagano Prefecture and that in the week ended 5 March there was one case in Chiba Prefecture. Therefore, a total of 2 cases has been reported for Japan thus far this year. In the current week one death was reported for Chiba Prefecture. The cumulative case rate as of 12 March 1949 was less than 0.1, and the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1 respectively.

There were 80 cases of scarlet fever this week compared with 87 cases in the preceding week. There were 2 deaths currently whereas there were no deaths in the previous 2 weeks. Current cases were 57 percent greater than the number (51) in the same week of last year and 63 percent above the corresponding 1947 figure (49). Seventeen prefectures reported fewer cases this week than in the preceding week, 11 prefectures had more cases, and 4 prefectures reported the same number. The remaining 14 prefectures had no cases in either week. Cases were distributed among 20 prefectures this week, Tokyo-to and Hokkaido reporting 22 and 12 cases respectively and the other 18 prefectures from 1 to 5 cases each. The current

and cumulative case rates were 5.2 and 6.0 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases increased 50 percent, from 30 last week to 45 currently. There were 8 deaths this week compared with 10 previously. Current cases were approximately 60 percent of those (73) in the same week of 1948 and less than 35 percent of the number (132) recorded for the corresponding period of 1947. The number of cases increased by 1 to 4 cases over last week in 16 prefectures, decreased by 1 to 3 cases in 10 and did not change in 2. In the remaining 18 prefectures there were no cases in either week. Twenty-one prefectures reported from 1 to 5 cases each this week, and in the other 25 prefectures there were no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.9 and 1.7 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 0.4.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 4,192 and 41,276 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,716 and 36,636; and for chancroid, 457 and 6,075. Current totals for syphilis and chancroid were lower than in the preceding week when syphilis cases numbered 4,599 and chancroid cases 532. Gonorrhea cases were higher than last week (3,463). All current totals were below those for the same week of last year. At that time there were reported 5,507 cases of syphilis, 5,176 cases of gonorrhea, and 1,149 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 273.3 and 244.6; gonorrhea, 242.3 and 217.1; and chancroid 29.8 and 36.0

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 12 MARCH 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	22	2	296	37	2	-	28	2
AOMORI	5	-	71	5	1	-	3	-
IWATE	9	1	69	17	-	-	5	2
MIYAGI	13	-	110	8	19	-	29	5
AKITA	5	-	92	8	1	-	13	1
YAMAGATA	8	1	57	7	-	-	5	1
FUKUSHIMA	7	-	62	8	-	-	5	2
IBARAKI	5	-	52	3	-	-	9	11
TOCHIGI	4	-	51	5	-	-	3	6
GUMMA	4	1	57	7	-	-	9	-
SAITAMA	9	-	75	7	1	4	11	7
CHIBA	11	2	83	10	3	1	19	9
TOKYO	30	3	*320	43	9	2	*65	17
KANAGAWA	16	-	136	22	1	-	19	5
NIIGATA	13	2	173	20	-	-	7	4
TOYAMA	11	-	83	10	-	-	1	-
ISHIKAWA	7	2	86	10	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	3	-	36	3	-	-	3	-
YAMANASHI	4	-	23	3	-	-	1	1
NIAGANO	4	-	89	6	1	1	5	1
GIFU	1	1	57	9	-	-	3	-
SHIZUOKA	5	1	86	12	-	-	6	4
AICHI	6	-	98	6	1	-	14	7
MIE	8	1	78	4	-	-	3	1
SHIGA	3	-	34	-	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	4	-	40	3	1	-	11	6
OSAKA	4	-	79	6	1	-	23	2
HYOGO	14	-	141	12	-	1	8	3
NARA	1	-	36	3	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	33	-	1	-	1	-
TOTTORI	3	-	25	5	2	-	4	1
SHIMANE	11	-	64	5	-	-	12	1
OKAYAMA	7	-	44	11	1	-	3	1
HIROSHIMA	7	-	100	8	1	-	3	-
YAMAGUCHI	7	2	73	6	-	-	4	1
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	28	1	-	-	1	1
KAGAWA	2	2	38	8	-	-	1	-
EHIME	4	2	48	11	3	1	5	2
KOCHI	7	-	43	1	-	-	5	-
FUKUOKA	33	1	300	27	-	-	9	3
SAGA	12	3	164	11	1	-	7	3
NAGASAKI	9	-	*137	*11	1	1	*8	*3
KUMAMOTO	4	1	75	8	-	-	3	1
OITA	9	-	120	15	2	-	8	2
MIYAZAKI	6	-	*139	*13	-	-	7	2
KAGOSHIMA	11	2	117	19	-	-	4	-
TOTAL	372	30	*4,218	*454	53	11	*395	*118
RATE								
Current	24.3	2.0	25.0	2.7	3.5	0.7	2.3	0.7
Previous	22.8	2.1			2.9	0.8		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 12 March 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	30	3	1	-	6	1
AOMORI	2	-	8	1	-	-	6	-
IWATE	2	-	9	1	-	-	6	1
MIYAGI	1	-	38	7	1	-	25	1
AKITA	3	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	1	7	3	1	-	2	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	16	2	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	5	1	-	-	4	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	9	4	1	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	-	5	2	-	-	2	-
SAITAMA	2	-	25	4	-	-	4	1
CHIBA	4	3	32	6	2	-	6	-
TOKYO	18	1	*208	21	10	-	140	1
KANAGAWA	2	1	36	4	-	1	9	1
NIIGATA	2	-	29	1	2	-	9	1
TOYAMA	-	-	10	3	-	-	6	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	6	1	-	-	10	-
FUKUI	1	-	16	1	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	-	14	-	1	-	3	-
GIFU	-	-	40	5	-	-	1	-
SHIZUOKA	2	1	43	6	1	-	39	1
AICHI	-	-	55	3	-	-	13	-
MIE	4	1	36	4	-	-	13	-
SHIGA	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-
KYOTO	-	-	27	1	-	-	4	-
OSAKA	2	-	43	4	-	-	5	-
HYOGO	6	1	33	3	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	12	3	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	-
TOTTORI	-	-	12	1	-	-	2	-
SHIMANE	1	-	17	3	1	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	6	2	-	-	4	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	68	4	1	-	13	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	7	-	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
EHIME	1	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	10	3	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	3	2	45	4	-	-	11	-
SAGA	1	-	11	1	-	-	2	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	* 9	*2	1	-	4	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-
OKITA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	67	11	*1020	*116	23	1	380	10
RATE								
Current	4.4	0.7	6.0	0.7	1.5	0.1	2.3	0.1
Previous	3.6	0.8			1.6	0.1		
See footnotes at end of table.								

Weekly Report - 12 March 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	*-	-	-	-	1	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IVATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	3	-	-	-	8	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	*7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	*6	-	-	-	*57	1
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.3	0.0
Previous	0.2	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 12 March 1949
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PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	5	-	-	1	*1	1
TOKYO	2	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	3	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	3	-	*12	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	4	-	-	-	*1	-
GIFU	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	4	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	*18	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	28	-	*252	5	-	1	*2	1
RATE								
Current	1.8	-	1.5	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	0.0
Previous	1.3	-			-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 12 March 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	12	-	135	5	4	-	39	5
AOMORI	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	1
IWATE	-	-	7	-	2	-	4	-
MIYAGI	3	-	14	-	3	-	18	6
AKITA	-	-	9	-	1	-	5	-
YAMAGATA	2	-	8	-	2	1	4	1
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	14	-	3	-	14	5
IBARAKI	-	-	11	-	3	-	14	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	11	1	1	-	3	1
GUMMA	-	-	13	-	2	-	6	2
SAITAMA	5	-	23	-	-	-	7	2
CHIBA	5	-	18	-	4	1	8	2
TOKYO	22	-	*297	3	5	-	48	11
KANAGAWA	3	-	46	-	2	-	15	4
NIIGATA	-	-	14	-	-	-	5	1
TOYAMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	4
ISHIKAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	11	5	-	-	4	-
NAGANO	5	-	48	1	2	1	7	2
GIFU	-	1	20	1	-	-	2	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	8	-	1	-	5	-
AICHI	1	-	*37	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	2	-	15	-	-	-	3	-
SHIGA	3	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	5	-	54	-	1	1	10	3
OSAKA	3	-	33	-	2	1	22	5
HYOGO	1	1	19	1	-	1	6	2
NARA	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	4	-	2	-	6	1
SHIMANE	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	3	-	7	-	-	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	-
EHIME	-	-	11	-	-	-	2	1
KOCHI	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1
FUKUOKA	1	-	9	-	-	-	9	*3
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	*6	-	1	-	*3	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
OITA	1	-	4	-	2	1	2	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2
TOTAL	80	2	*1005	19	45	8	*292	*71
RATE								
Current	5.2	0.1	6.0	0.1	2.9	0.5	1.7	0.4
Previous	5.4	-	-	-	1.9	0.7	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 12 March 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	266	2,813	173	1,774	793	5,804
AOMORI	14	240	15	214	81	1,236
IWATE	7	84	11	217	109	1,513
MIYAGI	13	101	41	286	192	1,948
AKITA	7	94	10	289	157	1,184
YAMAGATA	35	270	47	420	102	1,078
FUKUSHIMA	42	220	9	154	152	1,263
IBARAKI	58	342	22	180	113	1,043
TOCHIGI	10	42	23	260	104	900
GUMMA	35	247	59	568	79	1,030
SAITAMA	30	123	38	529	125	1,301
CHIBA	19	83	9	94	102	1,055
TOKYO	390	1,763	122	*1,021	1,132	*9,783
KANAGAWA	47	182	28	244	219	2,588
NIIGATA	118	733	16	455	191	2,256
TOYAMA	26	345	28	456	146	1,682
ISHIKAWA	56	306	28	286	166	1,251
FUKUI	29	168	2	87	62	594
YAMANASHI	18	121	16	57	51	297
NAGANO	23	157	56	734	267	2,019
GIFU	16	137	23	492	137	1,434
SHIZUOKA	34	151	29	317	195	1,759
AICHI	72	300	59	562	152	2,410
MIE	205	794	22	254	90	1,340
SHIGA	26	163	22	388	58	741
KYOTO	252	1,148	34	235	418	2,927
OSAKA	128	753	35	375	333	4,344
HYOGO	97	392	66	497	395	3,061
NARA	26	53	7	25	30	390
WAKAYAMA	80	525	1	25	70	621
TOTTORI	3	23	1	21	51	652
SHIMANE	219	*1,401	11	231	100	1,141
OKAYAMA	6	47	18	191	172	1,703
HIROSHIMA	134	666	38	279	297	2,795
YAMAGUCHI	127	539	12	119	144	1,543
TOKUSHIMA	-	12	-	3	49	603
KAGAWA	2	10	8	59	34	597
EHIME	30	229	46	343	166	1,511
KOCHI	11	170	8	52	71	527
FUKUOKA	602	4,018	93	771	444	3,270
SAGA	217	580	22	219	77	784
NAGASAKI	81	*703	11	*152	129	*1,357
KUMAMOTO	106	846	3	141	73	906
OITA	77	419	9	76	145	938
MIYAZAKI	1	*52	3	*67	59	*1,148
KAGOSHIMA	26	129	15	164	119	1,096

TOTAL	3,821	*22,694	1,349	*14,383	8,351	*79,423
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R/TE						
Current	249.1	134.5	87.9	85.2	544.4	470.7
Previous	214.4		92.6		548.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 12 March 1949
Continuous

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	337	3368	4	21
AOMORI	66	607	1	4
IWATE	89	682	-	-
MIYAGI	101	868	-	2
AKITA	66	575	-	-
YAMAGATA	64	651	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	122	977	-	3
IBARAKI	179	1393	-	2
TOCHIGI	80	837	-	3
GUMMA	78	1255	3	20
SAITAMA	84	1142	-	1
CHIBA	82	495	-	2
TOKYO	231	3508	8	50
KANAGAWA	109	1150	-	2
NIIGATA	132	1413	1	5
TOYAMA	75	962	-	20
ISHIKAWA	43	442	-	19
FUKUI	33	290	11	24
YAMANASHI	77	272	-	7
NAGANO	150	1206	-	15
GIFU	87	917	-	12
SHIZUOKA	134	1013	6	22
AICHI	99	1260	-	14
MIE	79	882	-	30
SHIGA	62	532	-	22
KYOTO	100	711	2	15
OSAKA	65	715	4	75
HYOGO	115	999	2	21
NARA	12	130	-	* 3
WAKAYAMA	46	281	-	3
TOTTORI	19	186	-	-
SHIMANE	53	506	-	8
OKAYAMA	65	768	-	* 4
HIROSHIMA	83	712	-	6
YAMAGUCHI	46	596	-	5
TOKUSHIMA	24	280	-	9
KAGAWA	28	276	-	1
EHIME	154	1461	-	22
KOCHI	51	361	-	1
FUKUOKA	143	1249	-	11
SAGA	42	398	-	-
NAGASAKI	34	* 408	1	* 2
KUMAMOTO	45	551	1	5
OTA	28	300	-	1
MIYAZAKI	17	277	-	*15
KAGOSHIMA	37	315	-	-
TOTAL	3866	* 38177	44	* 507
RATE				
Current	252.0	226.3	2.9	3.0
Previous	279.3		4.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 and 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 11 Weeks		
	12 Mar 1949	13 Mar 1948	15 Mar 1947	1949	1948	1947
CASES						
Diphtheria	372	422	754	4218	4528	7663
Dysentery	53	56	80	395	463	674
Typhoid Fever	67	94	166	1020	1156	2437
Paratyphoid Fever	23	31	35	380	369	513
Smallpox	-	-	15	6	4	155
Typhus Fever	-	9	31	57	145	471
Malaria	28	56	192	252	590	1781
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	80	51	49	1005	544	483
Epidemic Meningitis	45	73	132	292	469	796
Jap B Encephalitis	-	-	-	2	-	1
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	3821	1516	5489	22694	9816	NA
Whooping Cough	1349	653	5539	14383	8551	NA
Tuberculosis	8351	6992	5583	79423	59367	NA
Pneumonia	3866	4483	5861	38177	44092	NA
Influenza	44	85	NA	507	1065	NA
DEATHS						
Diphtheria	30	34	70	454	488	798
Dysentery	11	11	13	118	97	153
Typhoid Fever	11	13	23	116	143	316
Paratyphoid Fever	1	3	3	10	22	33
Smallpox	-	-	1	-	-	16
Typhus Fever	-	-	3	1	13	34
Malaria	-	3	2	5	6	8
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-	19	6	12
Epidemic Meningitis	8	21	36	71	115	212
Jap B Encephalitis	1	-	-	1	-	2
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 and 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 11 Weeks		
	12 Mar 1949	13 Mar 1948	15 Mar 1947	1949	1948	1947
CASE RATES						
Diphtheria	24.3	27.5	50.4	25.0	26.8	46.6
Dysentery	3.5	3.7	5.3	2.3	2.7	4.1
Typhoid Fever	4.4	6.1	11.1	6.0	6.9	14.8
Paratyphoid Fever	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	3.1
Smallpox	-	-	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Typhus Fever	-	0.6	2.1	0.3	0.9	2.9
Malaria	1.8	3.7	12.8	1.5	3.5	10.8
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	5.2	3.3	3.3	6.0	3.2	2.9
Epidemic Meningitis	2.9	4.8	8.8	1.7	2.8	4.8
Jap B Encephalitis	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	249.1	98.8	366.9	134.5	58.2	NA
Whooping Cough	87.9	42.6	370.3	85.2	50.7	NA
Tuberculosis	544.4	455.8	373.2	470.7	351.9	NA
Pneumonia	252.0	292.3	391.8	226.3	261.3	NA
Influenza	2.9	5.5	NA	3.0	6.3	NA
DEATH RATES						
Diphtheria	2.0	2.2	4.7	2.7	2.9	4.8
Dysentery	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9
Typhoid Fever	0.7	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.9
Paratyphoid Fever	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
Typhus Fever	-	-	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Malaria	-	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1
Epidemic Meningitis	0.5	1.4	2.4	0.4	0.7	1.3
Jap B Encephalitis	0.1	-	-	0.0	-	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 12 March 1949

(C) Current cases
(T) Total cases for year
to date.

Prefecture	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	10	156	187	1704	190	1656
AOMORI	10	49	43	388	67	*503
IWATE	2	15	13	159	33	339
MIYAGI	6	39	123	449	79	647
AKITA	3	26	36	265	43	352
YAMAGATA	2	13	30	298	49	504
FUKUSHIMA	6	83	41	488	76	706
IBARAKI	2	56	16	336	28	464
TOCHIGI	5	54	45	519	72	725
GUMMA	10	47	42	442	59	560
SAITAMA	3	38	36	306	50	491
CHIBA	3	84	44	414	86	*734
TOKYO	53	541	419	*3524	277	*3069
KANAGAWA	44	419	196	2140	177	1766
NIIGATA	3	31	32	268	85	688
TOYAMA	1	37	50	440	63	565
ISHIKAWA	4	51	34	542	41	470
FUKUI	4	41	11	220	26	309
YAMANASHI	2	33	42	182	33	224
NAGANO	1	33	69	487	52	522
GIFU	11	91	98	704	46	421
SHIZUOKA	6	83	106	812	117	984
AICHI	17	1044	187	2991	128	2689
MIE	8	107	45	434	54	647
SHIGA	4	60	27	300	52	415
KYOTO	35	306	125	1121	252	1757
OSAKA	39	514	232	2479	367	2995
HYOGO	31	333	219	1989	251	2591
NARA	8	114	48	510	59	488
WAKAYAMA	10	82	73	611	81	573
TOTTORI	4	58	29	262	31	347
SHIMANE	-	21	10	130	6	198
OKAYAMA	7	192	32	723	42	898
HIROSHIMA	13	253	106	1524	107	1588
YAMAGUCHI	5	111	80	1282	65	960
TOKUSHIMA	2	31	20	171	29	273
KAGAWA	4	30	16	203	42	561
EHIME	6	56	37	401	54	576
KOCHI	1	24	27	242	27	288
FUKUOKA	53	395	320	2660	360	2526
SAGA	1	32	46	583	58	630
NAGASAKI	4	146	107	1025	111	1215
KUMAMOTO	3	37	48	623	67	917
OITA	7	38	89	539	106	609
MIYAZAKI	1	*20	12	*262	15	*302
KAGOSHIMA	3	51	68	484	79	534
TOTAL	457	*6075	3716	*36636	4192	*41276
RATE						
Current	29.8	36.0	242.3	217.1	273.3	244.6
Previous	34.7		226.1		299.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

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NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENERAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948, 1949

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR FIRST 11 WEEKS		
	1949 12 Mar	1948 13 Mar	1947 15 Mar	1949	1948	1947
<u>NUMBER</u>						
CHANCROID	457	1149	994	6075	9134	8968
GONORRHEA	3716	5176	4028	36636	46534	37792
SYPHILIS	4192	5507	3059	41276	41898	24382
<u>RATE</u>						
CHANCROID	29.8	74.9	66.4	36.0	54.1	54.5
GONORRHEA	242.3	337.4	269.3	217.1	275.8	229.7
SYPHILIS	273.3	359.0	204.5	244.6	248.3	151.2

- Note: 1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

